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Worse Than Mediæval; Barbarous. The New York Times has begun to defend the Thousand-Ton Barge Canal, and it is doing the job with a vigor and resourcefulness which appeal to our

sense of humor. Why? Because the same eminent authority on the philosophy of transportation was expressing, not long ago, the subjoined opinions about the character of the problem presented to the people of the State. We quote from an editorial article in the New York Times of Dec. 30, 1899:

" Twenty years ago Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBELA remarked to the writer that with a well equipped four-track railroad freight could be carried from Buffalo to New York at less cost than on the Erle Canal. That remark has been more than verified by the experience of the road and the canal since then. But the problem of what the canal can do and what it ought to be made to do has greatly changed. It is no longer what the cost is of carrying freight from Buffalo to New York, but what the cost of carriage is from the head of the great lakes to Liverpool or European markets."

If this meant anything, it meant agreement with ANDREW H. GREEN in the argument subsequently urged by him against a half-way canal improvement like the proposed twelve-foot, narrow gauge, thousand-ton scheme of Graft. Mr. GREEN said in his last public letter:

"There will be no relief from the great cost of breaking bulk at Buffalo and New York, or from the expensive tribute resulting to elevator, lighterage and foreign steamship companies who would be the chief beneficiaries of the so-called improvement. By the time our twelve-foot canal is finished, in all likelihood our Canadian rivals will have a twenty-feet canal, and we will be as badly off relatively as we are to-day. The tribute to elevator companies at Buffalo which will be perpetuated with the barge canal adds just so much to the cost to the people of this city, of food products coming by canal from the West, and the tribute paid to foreign steamship companies that are so active in promoting this barge canal reduces to the farmer the price received for his produce sent abroad."

Such was Mr. GREEN's description of the two toligates at Buffalo and New York which the thousand-ton barge canal scheme proposed to perpetuate. Writing in the North American Review four or five years ago on the same subject, Mr. EDWARD P. NORTH remarked:

"The continued maintenance of two tollgates in this State, that the few may receive large gains from handling the minimum amount of merchandise, to the loss of the many, is a commercial outrage; and we have to go back to the revenue reforms of the Rhine Barons for an analogue."

And Mr. NORTH's sentiment was editorially approved by the New York Times in this enthusiastic manner:

"On this point, whatever may be the soundness of his views in other regards. Mr. NORTH is undoubtedly right. The theory that a place can be made prosperous by the obstacles it can present to trade is worse than mediaval; It is barbarous."

"Worse than mediæval; barbarous. What does the Times really think now of a canal scheme which it thus characterized, even before the hand of Graft had set its seal upon the enterprise?

The South Is a Land of Law, Not Anarchy.

We print to-day two letters in explanation and in extenuation of the savage burning of negroes in a Georgia town. both from Northern writers. The one takes the ground that the people who committed that atrocity were not sure that the horrible criminals would receive the expeditious capital punishment to which they were sentenced. The other holds that "the character of the crimes which seem inherent in certain negroes cannot be stopped by the commonplace and slow process of law" and "it becomes a necessity that illegal punishments be resorted to.

Nobody at the South fears that sentences of death passed on negroes will not be executed by the law. The negroes who were burned in Georgia were quickly apprehended after their crime; in three weeks were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged only six weeks after its commission. That they would have been hanged on the 9th of next month if the mob had not burned them immediately after their sentence was inevitable, as every man in the mob knew.

Now, as to the peculiar efficacy of "some terrible and unusual punishment," alleged by one of our correspondents. That was once the theory in civilization generally, until it was proved in practice to be utterly fallacious—to stimulate and exasperate savage and criminal instincts rather than to frighten the criminally disposed or those in whom such impulses might be awakened. The laws of civilization, therefore, have long forbidden cruel and unusual punishments, and the number of atrocious crimes has dimin-

ished relatively. Nowhere else in civilization except in this country, and more especially in the Southern States, is burning at the stake a method of punishment now regarded consistent with any state of society except the savage. By the laws of all our States it is prohibited, along with other cruel and unusual punishments. as it is also throughout civilization. It cannot be administered and is not administered except by a mob which defies the law and introduces anarchy.

Practically, too, this anarchistic savagery produces results similar to those which brought about civilized abhorrence of cruel and unusual punishments—and far worse effects, because now they are only applied in a spirit of anarchy which

reduces those who deal them out and the more. He is going to tell just how things community in which they are tolerated to the level of savagery. If mob administration of any sort of punishments to any sort of offenders, in defiance of the law, can be extenuated properly, all penalties against all offenders may properly be left to the mob to inflict when and in such manner as it may decide in its frenzy. That is, civilization is a failure and we should go back to savagery.

One of our correspondents says that "it is a well known fact that legal punishment for a crime has little or no effect on the negroes," but that "nothing equals the effect on the negroes that burning at the stake does." In the Southern States there are over eight million negroes, and they make up about one-third of the population. If it was a "well known fact" that legal punishments had little or no effect on them, the order of civilized society would not be existing in the Southern States, for that order depends on law.

Undoubtedly "nothing equals the effect on the negroes that burning at the stake does"-unless it be the effect on the whites of the communities where it occurs. But is it a good, a deterrent effect? The experience of such atrodities in the South does not indicate its efficacy in that respect, nor did the experience of the past period when burning at the stake was a legal form of punishment indicate it. It was demonstrated and it now is demonstrated that such atrocity stimulates rather than prevents atrocious crimes-in accordance with a psychological law breeds the very mania it would stamp out. Moreover, the main damage done is not to the burned culprit, but to the people who burn him. It makes them savages. The participation of the mob at Statesboro in the atrocity committed let loose in them savage instincts which will be handed down to their

The apologies to which we are replying come from Northern men. Intelligent and enlightened Southern public sentiment takes of them the same view we have expressed, and it is no less impatient of them. It well understands that Southern society can hold together in civilized order only through the force of respect for law and through the efficiency of law; that it cannot afford to set to the negroes—one-third of the population and essential to Southern industry-the example of atrocity which burning at the stake in defiance of law is; that it cannot afford to kindle among them the savagery, the brutality, the mania for blood which such atrocities provoke.

posterity.

The Eagle Soars.

At last the Democratic national committee has found an appreciative and helpful friend. A friend who has words of power and a power of words. The Hon. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY is not content with wrapping in his ample folds the Hon. PATRICK HENRY MCCARREN and hurling blazing thunderbolts and blunderbolts at the Hon. CHARLEY MURPHY, that demon of discord. Mr. McKelway broadens to a broader task. He has highly resolved to spread himself over the country. In an editorial article or letter, addressed "to the National Democracy," he gives notice of his intention. First, he tells the implacable truth in regard to the nomination of Judge PARKER:

onstrate Judge PAREER's availability to the Democ-" The efforts of this paper, to denote and to demracy of the various States, were so ably assisted nomination at St. Louis as much a proof of the in. pry open an apartment door with an fluence of the Eagle as his nomination was an evidence of the return of sanity to the Democratic

are the presumptuous persons who have asserted that Mr. MINTURN of Flat- have been committed recently in one bush nominated Judge PARKER? It precinct in the course of a single afterwas not Mr. MINTURN of Flatbush. It noon. Families have been stripped was Mr. McKelway of Brooklyn (Mr. N.O. FANNING with him;

So much for the triumphant past. Now for the harmonious present.

" The uprising of the Democratic masses in New York State against putrid Tammany dictation, which would neutralise or pervert the expression of the Democracy of this State for the national ticket, may confidently be expected. The national committee will do well to let the Democratic factionists of Tammany Hall stew in their own juice."

While Tammany is stewing, Mr. MCKELWAY (Mr. N. O. FANNING with him) will be doing. He has satisfied himself that the managers of the Parker campaign mean business. "Information which he has received," but which he is "not at liberty to detail," has convinced him that Mesers. TAGGART, SHEEHAN, NICOLL and HILL "have planned for a concerted, aggressive, systematic and persistent stimulation of Democratic effort in the Middle States, in the Central Western States, in the Border States, and the States beyond the Mississippi in which conditions exist to warrant expectation of Democratic suc-

This information has determined Mr. MCKELWAY to do some stimulation him-

"The Eagle will be in position accurately to discover, promptly to report and intelligently to assist the efforts of Democrats, East, South, Middle West and Far West, who are resolved to deserve success by achieving it and to achieve success by deserving

it. The well known Political Correspondent of this paper, who has more than once reported for its columns political conditions in the various secions of the country, and whose acquaintanceship with the Democratic leaders in every part of the country is complete, will soon start on his travels. for this campaign, and will be sure to obtain a correct view of the conditions of the party and of the eaders of the party, in pivotal States of the Re-

The Political Correspondent would not be sent on the road had not Mr. McKEL-WAY satisfied himself, either by private information or intuition, "not only of the zeal, but also of the intelligence and of the systematic and persistent energy, as well as of the reasonable grounds for success, which inspire the Democratic national committee." For, as Mr. MCKELWAY almost unnecessarily asserts, he is "not addicted to useless effort, to losing causes, or to unproductive industry on behalf of incompetent or indifferent party organizations."

The "service of suggestion and counsel" which the P. C. "has been able to render to Democratic leaders" has been appreciated and will be appreciated still

stand

No political office could lure Mr. MCKELWAY from his life work of stimulating the Democratic party and his vocabulary. Yet, should his efforts result in the election of Judge PARKER, any interesting post from St. James's to Zanzibar will be at his disposal. But really neither he nor the Political Correspondent can be spared from the country which they do so much to enlighten and direct.

We humbly suggest to the Stimulator, however, that his Travelling Man should not "cover territory" which has already been canvassed thoroughly. The Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, a famous Political Correspondent and Stimulater, has just returned from a trip through the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Here is his report:

" The Democrats will absolutely carry New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and all the so-called Southern States. With the electoral votes from these States for Judge PARKER he only needs eight more votes to be elected President. In my opinion Judge Parker will surely carry Indiana and Wisconsin; but even if he loses these two States he is absolutely sure of carrying Colorado, Nevada and Montana, and that will give him three more votes than he needs, or three majority in the electoral college."

Might it not be well for the Stimulator to send the Suggester to New England?

Apartment House Thieves.

There is not to-day in all crookdom safer or more flourishing department than the robbing of flat houses. The number of apartments that are looted every week in this city is astounding. yet it is only in rare instances that the thief is caught, and more rarely still that he is convicted. The nature of the work, of course, makes it difficult for the police to run the culprits down, but it would seem that this particular specialty of crime does not receive the amount of attention it deserves from Mulberry street.

Individually, as a rule, the thefts are small, but in the aggregate the value of the plunder must be enormous, greater, in fact, than that of all the other robberies in this city put together. Does a "society" woman lose her jewels or is a safe blown in the business district, sleuths of high renown are assigned to the crime and the town is stirred by the sensation. But a flat house robbery attracts no attention. As a rule, it never gets beyond the ken of the precinct police. A perfunctory examination of the robbed premises is made by the wardman, a few questions are asked of the victim, and the case is never heard of again.

Immunity from capture has swelled the ranks of these thieves until to-day they constitute a positive menace to a very large section of the population. Their work is confined chiefly to flat houses in the upper part of Manhattan Island, whose rents are so moderate as to preclude the services of a guard, or "bellboy" at the door. They are a cowardly lot of criminals as a rule. None of the bravery or daring of a safe breaker or a "second story" man distinguishes them. They invariably take no risks in making a haul. Generally speaking, their method is to loaf about the neighborhood until they are tolerably sure that all the tenants of the apartment marked for plunder are away from home. The rest is very ways easy, and any novice in the art of burglary, no matter how unskilled, can ordinary jimmy.

The summer months are the real harvest time for flat house thieves, although, Put that on the shelf of history. Where as things go, their trade is good all the year around. As many as six robberies bare of their possessions. Bridal couples have lost all the wedding presents on which they depended to start housekeeping. Nothing that will bring a few cents at the pawnbroker's is overlooked by these cheap crooks.

It would be in order, we believe, for the Police Commissioner to establish a separate bureau at Headquarters for the hunting down of flat house thieves. To it should be assigned a dozen or more skilled detectives, and they should make a systematic effort to rid the town of a pest of lawbreakers already too long neglected.

Persistent "Delusion." A master mind in the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas advances in the Duluth Evening Herald this theory of the vote of the nation on BRYAN's para-

mount issue of 1990: " THE SUN says: 'Public opinion declared itsel' favor of imperialism in 1800.' That is a state ment that can be effectively denied. While, seem ingly, the American people declared themselves in favor of imperialism because they restored the Republican party to power in 1900, many voters were deluded into the belief that there was no such thing as imperialism or colonialism in the Rpeublican party policy. That they should have seen through this subterfuge is equally true. But they did not. That is one of the serious defects of our political system."

Our friend will accept our compliments and confident assurance that when it comes to a proposition to surrender territory rightfully under the flag and sovereignty of the United States, the "delusion" of the voters will persist, and the same "serious defect" of our political system will continue to appear in every recurring election when surrender is an issue.

That is all there is to it.

Nearly half a century ago, on Nov. 4 1858, 1,341,264 American citizens voted for JOHN C. FREMONT for President. Republicans are celebrating this year the fiftieth year of party foundation, the Fremont and Dayton nominating convention having been held in June, 1856, and there has been an unexpectedly large outpouring of original Frémont men. More Frémont voters, the youngest of whom must be 71 years of age, the oldest 145, perhaps, have come forward in cards or bulletins certifying to their course fifty years ago than have been heard from for many years.

But where are the survivors among the voters who did not vote for JOHN C. FRS-MONT in 1856? The vote at the election of that year was slightly in excess of 4,000,000. BUCHANAN, the successful Democratic candidate, received 1,800,000 votes, a popular

plurality over FREMONT of 800,000. FIR-MORE, the Know Nothing candidate, nomi-nated at Philadelphia in February, 1856,

received nearly 900,000 votes. Where are the Buchanan survivors? Where are the Fillmore survivors? It cannot be possible that serene longevity has rewarded so many of those who voted for one of the Presidential candidates nearly half a century ago, while the surviving earnest partisans of Buchanan and Fill-MORE have disappeared from the land.

You will not find in a week's reading a better sample of clever, pointed satire than you will find in the speech of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, made at the White Sulphur Springs yesterday.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

You will be a week reading it, if you try the experiment; and when you get through your appetite for clever, pointed satire of that sort will be gone.

An Esopus despatch to the Philadelphia Record shows that Judge PARKER has mastered easily one of the severest exercises of a candidate or a President:

"Mr. Parker would take hold of the right arm of the handshaker at the elbow and hold it firmly with his left hand, which has a stout grip. Then, grasping the outstretched hand with his own right hand, he would shake vigorously not only the hand, but the forearm, the upper right arm being held with the strong left-hand grip. The caller could not have got away if he wished, and he did not wish to. Mr. PARKER held him with both hands while something pleasant, different in every case, was said and the caller went on."

A hearty shake from a hearty man. But that was to be expected. What the world is waiting for is the hot convulsive grasp of the Hon. D. B. HILL's right dipper if he concludes to lay it in that of Judge D. CADY HERRICK.

THE BURNING OF NEGROES. Defiance of Civilized Law Called a Neces

sary Measure of Self-Protection. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You

mistake, when in an editorial of to-day you place the "excuse" for lynching of negroes in the South "on the ground of the slowness of prosecution and conviction, and of the execution of the sentence under the processes of civilized law. Being born and raised in the North I cannot

se accused of writing from a Southern view point. I speak from the result of investigation in every Southern State. The Northern people and the writers on Northern newsapers continue to be utterly ignorant of the

South and its lynchings.

It is an established conclusion that people iving in a temperate zone can be convinced y reason, even though those in the far North an only be convinced by force and those in the far South ruled by superstition. It would appear, however, to one who reads the newspapers between Canada and Mason and Dixon's line, that this were not true, as no amount of reason seems to convince the in the South are the only solution of a con-

The Southern States, particularly those lying on the Gulf, are very thinly settled. The towns are few, small and far apart. It is a long distance to a railroad. The inhabitants are engaged to a large extent in farming or planting on large areas. The farmhouses in many places are miles apart. The negroes employed on a farm outnumber the whites. The negroes do not read the newspapers. In fact, very few whites read the newspapers. Owing to this condition of affairs, the proceedings had in a court of justice in the county town are rarely known outside of that town, and consequently make no impression upon the population of the county. The conviction and execution of aman in a county town makes no impression The Southern States, particularly those outside of that town, and consequently make no impression upon the population of the county. The conviction and execution of a man in a county town makes no impression upon the negroes of the county; therefore one of the chief reasons for the punishment of crime is inoperative. It does not deter others from the commission of the same crime. It is a well known fact in the South that legal punishment for a crime has little or no effect on the negroes: First, because they do not hear of it; second, because the character of punishment does not impress them; third, because they figure that they will not be brought to justice by the county machinery, there being too many ways by which they can evade it.

The Southern people understand this thoroughly, and when atrocious crimes become frequent they realize that some terrible and unusual punishment must be meted out to the criminal in order that the "word may go out" and the negro heart be struck with terror.

Nothing equals the effect on the negroes that burning at the stake does. The spectacle leaves such an impression that it is sent by word of mouth over the entire State and the United States, and its trikes such a terror that. for a time at least, those who would commit crime are frightened into inactivity.

The Southern people are not bloodthirsty.
They deplore a condition which compels them to take the law in their own hands, but they realize that it is a necessity, and they would be untrue to themselves and to those they hold dear if they did not take these severe measures to protect themselves from future harm.

The character of the commendation.

The character of the crimes which seem the commonplace and slow process
But even if the punishment was quid ecause of the reasons given, it does not ct as a deterrent. Therefore it becomes necessity that illegal punishments be recreted to; and no amount of legislation can top lynching for certain crimes. No specacular efforts on the part of a Governor. a Judge, or a newspaper, can prevent e people rising in their might and doing at which alone can insure them protection the juture, even though but a temporary

In the future, even though but a temporary protection.

Theoretically, the law should be permitted to take its course, and it is allowed to do so in most cases, but when a reign of terror exists the law is powerless to atop it, and drastic measures are necessary. The law does not permit unusual punishments: therefore it is impossible to make a statute which will strike terror into the heart of a criminal. The only remedy left to the people is to legislate by action for the particular case which requires an unusual punishment, and they do it—not because they like it, not because they lust for blood, not because they enjoy the agony of their victim, but because they believe it a duty.

New York, Aug. 18.

The Uncertain Operation of Law Alleged as an Excuse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think a higher appreciation of true justice than the Scotch, and I ask that you permit one of which is now agitating the press of the entire country-the burning of two negroes at Statesboro in Georgia.

of England or the Civil Code of Rome, has of England or the Civil Code of Rome, has never given justice, nor is it designed ever to meet that end. Justice is synonymous with equality, not only of ends, but of means as well, and when a sentence calls for a merciful death in return for one which has been attended by all the horrors of which one can well imagine, justice has not been done.

In the case under discussion, it is not one life that has been taken away, but the lives of a family, and by a means so atrocious as to shock the whole South. Perhaps we of the North failed to look at that phase of the matter.

of the North laned to look the matter.

A death sentence was duly imposed upon the brutes who were concerned in the murder—in other words, they were to meet in eleven seconds at the most, almost unconsciously, an end which came to their victims seconds as hours of the most terrible suffer-

only and continued the state of the continued of the power of a pardon, by which the ends of justice would have been frustrated, lay within the jurisdiction of the Covernor of theorems and the President of the United theorems and the President of the base within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Georgia and the President of the United States—a power too often exercised for base considerations. The courts of appeal lay open for the further defence of the negroes. The case could once more be opened by some shyster lawyer in need of notoriety, and once more submitted to the uncertainties of the jury room, swayed by sentimental and often insipid considerations. More than one avenue of escape lay before the confessedly guilty men, and the men of the South, their hemes placed in jeopardy by crimes of growing frequency and horror, nut an end to the suspense which is due to the red tape of official execution of the court's order. If people were assured that the letter of the law was certain of fulfilment, that the courts were closed to the parasites who linder the course of justice, negroes would not be burned at the stake. Once convince the South that a death sentence passed was beyond the reach of pardon or tinkering by any power, and, sure of an expeditions execution, the men who have since 1863 been threatened with a black scourge will permit that law to take its couse.

Until this assurance is given to them it is hardly likely that they will take chances on the fragment of carpetbag rule that still prevails in certain districts of the South, where justice is mocked and blacks run riot.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.

G. MacD.

THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR-SHIP.

Governor-Chairman Odell, it was recalled by Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, has permitted the impression to go broadcast through the State that he has a dark horse" for Governor "up his sleeve." The Governor-Chairman in throwing this air of mystery over the situation has only followed up, it was declared, one of his characteristics. The very best testimony resterday was to the effect that the Governor-Chairman has no dark horse for Governor up his sleeve, but that on the con trary he is very much discouraged over the situation. Outside of the fact that Elihu Root has written the Governor-Chairman a letter declaring that under no circumstances could be become the candidate for Governor. the Governor-Chairman and his cronies in personal conversations and through their newspaper organ on the banks of the Hudson have done what they could to depreciate Mr. Root as the candidate for Governor. Mr. Root, lowever, took the situation out of Governor-Chairman Odell's hands in the letter which peremptorily announced that he could not be the candidate for Governor, Governor-Chairman Odell is disturbed

it was learned, because he has no dark horse up his sleeve at the moment, and sees no prospect of having one there Governor-Chairman Odell is confronted by a situation entirely new to the Republicans of the State; a situation, it was further more added, which has not confronted any Republican leader of the State in the history of the party. This situation is that every available candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor is fearful lest he be known as Governor-Chairman Odell's selection. Governor-Chairman Odell expressed the sentiment of the State in personal conversation with a Republican recently. Representative James S Sherman of Oneida was mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor, and Governor-Chairman Odell said that Mr. Sherman wouldn't do, and added: "He is too close to me." Governor-Chairman Odell's admission that Mr. Sherman was too close to him, in political lingo, meant that Mr. Sherman was too close to him to become a successful candidate for Governor of the Republican party of the State of New York. Such an admission as that was never made, it was recalled by any Republican leader of the State, including Thurlow Weed, Reuben E. Fenton, Roscoe Conkling, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt. All of these Republican leaders, it was furthermore said, had bitter factional disturbances to confront, but they were never called upon to turn down the aspirations of a personal friend for high office with the remark, "He is too close to me."

The Republican situation in the State concerning the Governorship was told very candidly by Republicans familiar with the sentiment of the State. They went on to say, what all know, that there is plenty of sound and exalted Republican Gubernatorial timber, but that this timber would immediately become rotten wood in the estimation of the Republican voters of this State if it was labelled ever for a moment as Odell timber. In a word, the Republican testimony carried out the utterances of Governor-Chairman Odell: no Republican known to be an Odell man, no Republican known to have given pledges to Odell, stands the slightest chance of election as Governor of the State. This was the bitter truth, admitted not only by Governor Chairman Odell himself in the Sherman incident, but by all Republicans acquainted with the situation. One of the founders of the Republican party was at the hotel yesterday. He said: "I would not vote for any Republican for Governor if he was known to be an Odell man. I would not vote for a Democrat. I would remain away from the polls. In talking with my friends I find that all of them agree with my sentiments. I lunch at the Lawyers' Club a great deal and talk with my friends situation in the State. all say that they would not vote for an

Odell man for Governor." The situation has its humorous side. It was learned from unquestionable authority that no Republican moutioned in the lists printed by the daily newspapers wants to be known as Odell's candidate for Governor. As a matter of fact, they are resorting to all sorts of political efforts to dodge Governor-Chairman Ociell, fearful that he may light upon any of them and select one of the number to be his candidate for Governor. All are timid and even fearful that they will be known as Governor-Chairman Odell's selection for the high office of Governor of the State of New York.

Yet, on the other hand, Governor-Chair-

man Odell's personal cronies made it very plain that he knew what he was about and that he is not going to nominate any candidate for Governor, if he can help it, who will not be amenable to his leadership of the Republican party. "Odeil isn't going to make the mistake that Platt made with him," said a very influential Republican financier. "Platt made a great mistake in nominating Odell, and I told Platt so at the time. I remember distinctly one morning in the summer of 1900 coming up with Platt from the Oriental Hotel on the boat. A least. I was not with Mr. Platt at the time He was with Odell on the boat, and sat opposite me as I read my newspaper. Platt left Odell and came over to where I was sitting and told me to take a square look them to say a few words on the question at the man with whom he had been sitting saying: 'That is Mr. Odell, the man I think of nominating for Governor. Tell me what you think of him.' I looked at Mr. Odell when he didn't think I was looking at him. I told Mr. Platt that I didn't like Odell's face. I told Platt, though, that I wasn't deeply versed in politics, and, while I didn't like Mr. Odeli's face, I nevertheless took the liberty of telling Mr. Platt that as Republican leader of the State he would make a very great mistake to nominate a man for Governor whom he had made his chief pupil in political organization affairs. I told Platt that he was turning over the machinery of the Governor's office to a man acquainted with all his political secrets in machine matters, and that some human nature was pretty poor stuff to bank on. and that Odell might turn-and rend him. It is because of that conversation that I had with Platt concerning Odell, together with a great many things I have learned within the last year or two, not forgetting conversations with Governor Odell's friends, that I say that Governor Odell will not nominate this fall any candidate for Governor who will be in a position to smash him as he has smashed Platt. Don't forget what I tell you about the matter. Mr. Odell under stands perfectly well how he has wiped Platt from off the face of the political map of the State, and he does not intend to nominate for Governor any man who will do the same with him that he did with Platt."

> In Scribner's Magazine for September Mr. Mou teney-Jephson, the last European survivor of the Emin relief expedition, gives his reminiscences of Sir Henry Stanley. An unusually long installmen of Capt. Mahan's "The War of 1812" is by the battle of Lake Erie. Of more than common interest is Mr. W. Harris's description of the Morocco Berbers. There are articles on Syrian town

SHORT ESSAYS ON POLITICS. Big Watson Vote Pacificted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In on of this morning's editorials you ask "How will the Bryanite element vote?" I believe that many thousands, in this State alone, will vote for Watson. In my opinion, man who believed in, and understood th declarations of the last two national Democratic platforms, cannot consistently de H. CLAY PETERS. BROOKLYN, Aug. 19.

Suggests That the Eric Canal Be Made

Ratiroad Bed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why would it not be a good idea to drain the canal and lease it to some railroad corporation as a right of way? With practically no grades and no grade crossings, the road's operating expenses would be low and the State would be in a position to see to it that reasonable freight rates were charged by its tenant.

These favorable rates would cover not onl the class of commodities now transported by the canal during the season of navigation but freight of all descriptions and during the entire year. The public would, therefore probably benefit, even though the rates pe ton charged by the suggested railroad should be somewhat higher than those at present charged for transportation by canal. NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Now is the Time to Reconsider the Cana

Scheme. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. suggestion for a reconsideration of the Thousand Ton Barge matter is timely. the year we, the people of the State of New York, who by their representatives in Senate and Assembly do enact, elect a whole Legislature. If the initial impulse is to from voters and taxpayers, it should begin now, before caucus and in each district, and the movement will follow upon the election as representative of what the people want

upon full understanding.

Andrew H. Green had come to the point where as a canal man all his life he believed that the waterway, if any, should be a deer waterway and as such should be at Federal expense in whole or large part. The referendum last year was so conducted as to allow no general free discussion, and a mere brutum commercial supremacy-if it had any intelligent significance.

Let The Sun of Toil again put his hand to

the plough, in the furrows of wholesome thought.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Favors Hamilton Fish for Governor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am pleased to learn by a recent issue of THE SU that the name of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Assistant United States Treasurer, is being heard of in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor this fail.

Whether or not Mr. Fish is a candidate, I do not know; but in any event-with your permission-I wish to say that if there is one Republican in the State who can command votes, that person is Hamilton Fish. Not only would he get the Republican vote, but there are several thousand independent voters who would, I believe, cheerfully support him. I happen to know that there is as THE SUN says, the independent voters are the ones who control the elections.

Those who are managing the Republican campaign in this State certainly have a diffi-cult task on hand in selecting a candidate for Governor, and if they do not exercise considerable diplomacy in making a choice Dan Lamont or some equally shrewd Deme-crat is going to be elected Governor.

This is the year when votes are wanted. and as a vote getter Fish would be a winner. E. WATSON GARDINER.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 19. Fears a Rooseveltian War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: pose that Theodore Roosevelt shall be elected President next November. Suppose that, within a year or two, we go to war with great Power, would the surging hero of the crowded hour sit in Washington and watch the nation's battles fought? Or would he, with that fight frenzy of his, rush to the front as the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of our army? Would Doctor-Major-General Leonard Wood be his Chief of Staff? Would "Captain" E. G. Bellairs, alias Ballantine, alias Cheriton, the eminent war correspondent, be attached to headquarters that the people might know the strenuous strategy and dar-

ing deeds of these two soldiers? I wonder, and it might be well if other voters wondered, too. PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 15.

Delaware and Addicks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: your editorial under the caption "Addicks of Delaware." In the last paragraph you state that "the most serious aspect in the matter of John Edward Addicks is that the State of Delaware is content to perpetuate its shame." Will you kindly say wherein the shame of Delaware lies? Is it in the fact that for more than ten years her people have successfully resisted all the attempts of this man to become their representative in the United States Senate? Is not that rather cause for pride and thanksgiving, than for shame to the Diamond State? In spite of all the unscrupulous means employed by Addicks, in spite of the presence in the State of a large and ignorant colored vote that easily debauched, in spite of his vast expendi tures of money and in spite of the aid and countenance that have been lent to his cause by the Administration at Washington of late he is still a private citizen of the State and, by the grace of God and the efforts o Delaware's noblest sons, he will remain so lask again, Wherein does the shame of Delaware lie? A CONNECTIOUT DELAWAREAN.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 18.

From a Socialist Editor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We hav foreseen that the Rich, irrespective of party must finally stand together to give final battle to their common enemy, the Socialist party. We congratulate you in taking the initiativ among the great Democratic dailies. We recognize it would be financial suicide for you to either continue giving support to the fast dying Democratic party or come out your own as long as the present system lasts and go down to final defeat with your confederates in crime: criminal in the fact that you continue to support a system that means slavery and death to the great masses, when you might hurry the day of emancipation through the great influence you might lend in educating the people how to take unto themselves that which God has given them. but which political conspirators have taken

The Plutocratic press of this country have their attitude against Socialism, first, by their silence; secondly, by their abuse; but the third and last stand they will assume will be to argue the point. Then the people will be able to judge who is right. The result is inevitable—the certain estab

lishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth. Freedom for the foremost people of the earth, with all the people of the earth to follow closely after them—the establishment o nternational Socialism-Heaven on Earth God's will at last carried out against all his

Proprietor California Socialist. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.

Prefers the Old Lines of Defence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: carefully reading Mr. Parker's speech I could see nothing in it. It would wrong the American people by changing the present Administration. While I quite appreciate the fact that Mr. Parker is a man of great ability, at the same time I cannot see why we should change management of a man like Mr. Roosevelt. the public, stating that the works of the Republican party are before the people and he is willing to stand and fall by that record. Mr. Parker gave us no information as to why hesupported Mr. Bryan and his silver question term, it would have been far better if he had waited until the people elected him for the first time and then in his inaugural stated

his position as to the second term CHARLES R. SHAW. NEW YORK, Aug 19.

"With All Its Faults."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to express the most sincere gratitude for your support of the Republican ticket. I was much afraid you would support the colorless Parker and his crowd of "Huns," as thirsty and hungry and ruthless as the

civilization. The Republican party with all its faults is infinitely superior to the Democratic party with its crafty pretensions and tarnished record. A. T. BREWER. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.

horde that descended upon another

THE BELLIGERENTS.

Comments on the Latest Aspects of the Military Situation in the East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Arthur to surrender indicates that they are finding its capture a tougher job than they expected. The Russian refusal was up to the best traditions of the Russian Army. The Japanese reasons for proposing the surrender. though ostensibly humane, were too obviously military. It meant to them the saving of the thousands of lives which the continued opera-tions and final assault must cost, the liberation of a large force to reenforce their armics in the north and the driving from their refuge the remaining ships of the unfortunate Port Arthur squadron.

In this last purpose they seem to have lost their chance, if there is truth in the report from Chefoo that the Japanese torpedo boats that entered the harbor there were in search of Russian ships believed to have left Port Arthur; and the reported retirement from a point almost under the guns of the forts to the open country north of Port Arthur points to want of support through slow progress of operations on either flank.

By the latest accounts, therefore, the Jananese are still more than a mile and a half at

By the latest accounts, therefore, the Japanese are still more than a mile and a half at the nearest from any point of the inner line of the Russian defences, and it is this last mile or so, with the stubborn defenders behind the ramparts at the end of it, that the Japanese wished to avoid. Whether Port Arthur falls in a few days or weeks, there are several Malakhoffs to be taken, with a loss of life that even the Japanese may come to think too costly.

As to the operations in the north, there are symptoms that the Japanese have taken up the line of advance projected at the very outset of the campaign, and abandoned for some unexplained reason. Instead of rolling up Gen. Kuropatkin's line along the railway from the south, they appear to be making their advance toward Kirin on a life at a good distance from and parallel to the railway. While this would have been good strategy at the outset, it is doubtful whether in the state of success.

It is also to be noted that the Russian artillery, which was so distinctly inferior to the Japanese at the beginning of the war, has in several recent fights proved superior, owing to the arrival from Europe of the new Krupp field guns. The Russian infantry of the two army corps have made good the defects of the only partially trained levies of the TransBaikai region and East Siberia.

Leaving Port Arthur out of the calculation the superior, of chances seems rising in fark of Gen. Kuropatkin, who has proved himself a commander of rare ability and extraordinary tenacity in the face of desperate odds.

New York, Aug. 20.

The Fing of Cancellation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see that "S. S." of Delhi, N. Y., in THE SUN this morning objects to the use of the flag's effey as a cancelling stamp by the Post Office authorities. "There ! something rather incongruous and unfitting," he says, "in obliterating the features of Washington and Franklin with a diagram of the flag of the United States." Is the sentiment that lurks be-hind such a protest an intelligent one? Is not the shrewd device in question a case, really, of t

"individual withering," and the nation, that I the people, becoming "more and more"? "S. S I suspect is deficient in imagination. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 20.

Whither Shall He Go to Wed? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The readers of and the contributors to THE SUN are men as women of more than ordinary understanding. judge by the articles and letters that appear in th daily columns; and their views and advice on dif-ferent subjects are very valuable to one of you oldest subscribers.

It is so ordained by fate, as contained in the provise of the codicil of a will that has for sole beneficiary the writer of this letter, that in order to benefit by said will he must me girl of foreign birth and parentage.
To what nation shall he hie?

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. INVITA MINURYA

Music and Beauty of Bolts. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I perceive in your sketch of yesterday an old friend. I, too, know Boltz, and he is even as your artist depicts him. Boltz is owned, operated and controlle by the most superb set of "Galways" known to the rococo period of hirsute adornment. He is a fugue symphony, an intermesso; and withal a cares to the eye; is a very power house of whiskers; perfect saturnalia, in the more uplifting sense that word. To his most intimate fries known as the Human Harp—that is, to those fortu-nate enough to be near when the wind sighs through

his capillary forest aisles.

The Premier Bale of the Old North State TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I beg to advise you that the first bale of North Carolina new CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 20. W. M. COLLEGE

War Times in Japan.

The happy life of the family circle, etherwise enjoyable in the cool breeze of the summer evening, is quite impossible this year now that the main support of the family is absent on account of the war. The housewife, who sets the dinner table and the agent her warn, and the old size with a seal left warn, and the old size with war. The nousewire, who sets the dinner table daily with a seat left vacant, and the old stre, who emerges from his hermitage into the troublesom world to toll for the daily bread for the family, bu neswpapers, otherwise uninteresting, but for th sake of the one at the front, and request the elder

"What report of the war?" So saying, the grandto whom he says: "Thy papa is doing great deeds and will soon come home to bless thee."

How deenly pathetic How deeply pathetic must be the scene of this

country home, where the winds that sail over the green fields of rice and even the tinkle tinkle of the bells at the necks of the farmers' horses that ss by the door remind the family of the man at

Age as Sonator Vest Understood It.

From the Kansas City Står.

On a certain occasion Mr. Vest had returned to the Senate after one of his brief absences. Surned to Hoar of Massachusetts, four years his senior, met him in the lobby and chided him good naturedly for not attending strictly to business when vital measures were being debated. "You're a fine young man," said Mr. Hoar, "to absent yourself at such a said tallows and fellows. Convent and me and time and leave us old fellows—Cockrell and me and the rest—to handle these matters."
"You'll never be as old as I," said Vest, "if you

live fifty years longer."
"Bless you, I was born in 1826 and was preparing for college before you came into the world," said

the Massachusetts man. "If you were born in 1726 you wouldn't be as old as I." said the Missourian. "You and Cockrell will see years, but you will never see age. You haven't lived as lively as I have-and I am wishing some

Articles in the Booklovers Magazine for Seg ber on George Frederick Watta, on the Russian statesman Witte and on Senator Thomas C. Plant will attract notice. There are descriptions of the champagne cellars at Rhelms, and of the recent Woman's Congress at Berlin. Among the pictures are some artistic photographs of bridges and gateways and colored reproductions of Mrs. Wood-bury's paintings of Dutch children. Fiction is

Big yellow apples adorn the cover of Count Life in America for September. A very spirited double page picture of Lou Dillon racing against time will strike every one's eye. Mr. W. J. Travis and Mr. Simeon Ford, between them, describ gelf. There are articles on peonies and Russian wolfhounds and the naturalization of flowers. The famous country home of this number is Robert E. Lee's Arlington House. There are an unusual number of fine-full-page pictures.